

\_\_\_\_\_

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
J. AME, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by  
Public Auction, **THIS DAY,**  
the 6th February, 1889, at NOON, at the  
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.'S WHARF,  
113 1/2 MANILA ROPE, Old.  
1 COIR HAWSER.  
Terms of Sale as usual.  
J. AME, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [279]  
**POSTPONEMENT.**  
THE POLO CLUB MEETING TO-DAY  
is PUT OFF, owing to the weather.  
J. COLLINSON, CAPT.,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [284]  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
OF  
J A P A N E S E W A R E.

The undersigned has received instructions  
 to Sell by Public Auction, on  
 SATURDAY  
 the 9th February, 1889, at 2.30 P.M. sharp,  
 at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
**A VERY FINE COLLECTION**  
 OF  
**JAPANESE WARE,**  
 AND  
**WORKS OF ART,**  
 Comprising:—  
 SATSUMA, KAGA, KIOTO & IMARI VASES,  
 CHENSO, JARS, CHATES, BOWLS,  
 TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS, LACQUER  
 FARE, Gold & Silver INLAID BRONZES,  
 FINE IVORY CARVINGS, and EN.

A Few ANTIQUE PORCELAINS,  
RANGINGS AND SCREENS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Catalogues will be issued, and the above will  
be on view on FRIDAY NEXT,  
BY ORDER OF SALE—Antiquary

G. R. LAMMERT  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1889. 1283

**NOTICE.**

**I R. LAWRENCE OF**  
**LAWRENCE & MAYO,**  
**OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,**  
his return visit from China and Japan  
arrive in Hongkong on February 11th, and  
remain at the HONGKONG HOTEL for 14  
days only.  
Hokulama, 25th January 1889. 1278

V. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

Photographic Almanack.  
Whitaker's Alk.  
Jules's Japan and its Art.  
A few more Copies of Figaro Xmas No.  
New French Sketches.  
Celebrated Ball Pointed Pens.  
Encyclopædia of Needlework.  
Demon Tennis Rats.

ron Buck Pianos, by Collard & Collard.  
ron Back Pianos, by Kirkman.  
New Ladies' Shoes.  
New Children's Shoes.  
New Photo Frames.  
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.  
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.  
Golden Cloud.  
WALTER W. BREWER,

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.  
THE Steamship  
"IPHIGENIA"  
Captain Voltmer, having arrived from the above,  
Consignments of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading for countersign-  
ature by the Undersigned and to take immediate  
delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
loaded into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier

expense.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
are left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject  
to suit.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
repacked on the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.  
The Fire Insurance has been effected.

**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1889. 277

**FOR YOKOHAMA AND KORT**

THE Steamship  
"IPHIGENIA."  
Captain L. Voltmer, will be despatched for the  
Ports on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at  
12 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1890. 1280  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
R. SANDAKAN, KUDAT, LABUAN,

HE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON"

Main Deck, will be despatched as above  
FRIDAY, the 8th inst. at Four p.m.  
for Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th February. 1889. [231]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Carrying Cargo and Passengers at through rates  
NINPOO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN.

“ANTENOR,”  
Captain Grier, will be dispatched as above on  
WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. 1282

CEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL,  
THE Company's Steamship

**"DEUPLICATION,"**  
 main Asquith, will be despatched at above  
**SUNDAY, the 30th inst.**  
 passengers for Europe desiring to proceed  
 land, can, on application to the undersigned,  
 their Tickets endorsed for surrender at  
 ers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to  
 seilles (by Transatlantic Company's express  
 ) and thence to Paris or London.  
 gliers is 23 hours steam from Marseilles and  
 ce to London occupies about the same time.  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**  
 ongkong, 6th February, 1889. [15]

**LACIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS**  
**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

---

**THE HINDOO PEN with OBLIQUE POINTS,**  
Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

---

**COMMENDED by 2347 Newspapers and**  
**Awarded many Prize Medals.** 171



**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED**  
—  
**HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR**  
**ANNUAL SUPPLY OF**

LAWN GRASS SEED  
AND

S W I S T O R N .

---

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

---

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1889. [19]

---

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

---

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1889.

LAST year saw the official opening of the first railway in China (always excepting the little Woosung line), and when a few weeks ago it was announced that sanction had been obtained for an extension of the Tientsin line

... miles from Tungechow, which is only twelve miles from Peking, it was confidently believed that the new means of locomotion had made good its footing in spite of all opposition. A miniature railway had been supplied for the Imperial Palace, for the information of the young Emperor, and was reported to have afforded him much delight.

\$450,000 had been arranged for the construction of the line to Tungchow. But now comes a disheartening piece of news. In our yesterday's issue we reproduced a paragraph from our Shanghai morning contemporary stating that the intention of carrying out the work has been abandoned. On the 17th ultimo the Tiawo Gate of the Imperial Palace was burnt down. It is stated that this event has been construed as a judgment of heaven against foreign innovations. Presumably there will be no interruption of the existing line, but, if the statements of the *N. C. Daily News* are correct—and there is unfortunately no reason to doubt them—it would be vain to expect any

check is, of course, only temporary, for it is inevitable that railways must in course of time be constructed all over the country. But even a temporary check in such a much needed work is greatly to be regretted, especially arising as it does from pure su-

eritation. It was thought that the superstitious objection to the innovation had been successfully overcome, but it is found raising a head again in the highest place in the Empire. The Directors of the Railway Company will perhaps exercise a wise discretion remaining quiet for a while, until a favourable opportunity for again urging their project presents itself. Had the railway been situated farther away from the capital probably the Imperial gentlemen could not have pitched on it as the cause of the fire at the palace. It is possible now that if the Viceroy of any distant province submitted a proposal for the adoption of railways it might be sanctioned, and the question of distance necessarily an

ers into the calculations with respect to **Shanghai**: Some years ago the route from **Shanghai** to Canton was surmounted with a railway. Capitalists would only be too ready to advance money for the same, provided they had sufficient guarantees that the profits of the line would not be swallowed up in squabbles, at which time such a line is constructed it will be by foreign capital, unless it be by way of loan. The Government is apparently determined not to permit foreigners to acquire any proprietary rights in China outside the limits of the foreign settlements in such a simple matter as buying a house for residential purposes the administration in the interior exercises much

difficult, and with regard to railways, mining, and so forth, it is a settled principle at foreign ports to be kept out most strictly. The advantages that would accrue to China from the opening up of the country to foreign enterprise and foreign capital are, however, self-evident to the foreigner, but the Chinese Government takes quite a different view.

by the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, and the Attorney-General. The learned gentleman's reason for thus limiting the number of the Governor's advisers is that the Governor's principal duty in addition to initiating measures, is to supervise the heads of departments, and that it does not facilitate the prompt discharge of this duty (that the heads of departments should be members of the Executive Council). But to say that the Governor's principal duty is to supervise the heads of departments is a very narrow view to take. In the first place, when an official attains the rank of head of a department he is supposed to be sufficiently trustworthy to do without supervision in its ordinary sense. He is of course to refer to the Governor for aid

erty when he proposes any change in existing state of things, and he is at times liable to be called upon for ex-

plantations should any of his officers

gled to say, that the Chinese Resident who was displaced by the present occupant of that office in Lushan, had returned to Peking and had kept full explanation of his conduct to the Yamen. He is further believed from all sections of the faith, double dealing, or secret animosity British interests. His conduct was, as far he could act, in perfect accordance with the proprieties of his diplomatic position. He received a letter from the British Consul at Shanghai, communicated to Sir Robert W. Wylie, by Yamen, and did all he could to carry them out, but he had no power to effect anything, and his successor is, to some extent at least, acting in conformity with the same policy. The interplay between the Yamen and the British Government, and the influence of the influence of China can, consequently, become more real if the Chinese Resident plays his cards well.

Further enquiries have resulted in obtaining but little more information than has already been stated. The only person who has been positively regarding the suicide of Mr. Saa is a fellow passenger, a Japanese, who is now being manly regarding the *Honmari*. On reaching the second bar about 1.10 p.m. he walked out on the saloon deck and jumped off the taffrail in the water. Owing to the cold weather several of the Chinese passengers were sitting all themselves in, and Mr. Ea was not noticed or he was overboard. He was then seen by a sailor on the look-out from the upper deck, who immediately seized his life buoy, which is kept ready in case of accidents, and threw it to the unfortunate man who was seen to sink. He also gave the alarm, and the ship was stopped and the engine reversed. As the ship was going full speed at the time, it was not until about 1.30 p.m. that before she could be brought to. A boat was then lowered and proceeded to the spot where he had been seen to sink, but nothing was seen of the body, although Mr. Saa's hat, a

time he jumped over, were plucked to. After about twenty minutes' fruitless search the boat returned to the ship, which resumed her journey. The chief officer, who was on duty at the time of the occurrence, kept a lookout with a glass, from the time the alarm was first given, and he states that the body never rose after sinking for the first time. It is supposed, therefore, that it must have been blown away, and a man must have been seized with cramp and lain awkward at once. During the passage from Hong Kong, no one on board seems to have noticed any floating object, and it was not until the alarm was rung that any suspicion was felt that he had committed. He was present at the breakfast table and made an ordinary meal, and during the morning he had one or two drinks. Some of his friends have sent a steam launch to search for his body.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication —

4th February, 1889.

SIR.—As you will remember it was resolved at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the late Alice Memorial Hospital that an Al Fresco Entertainment should be held in aid of the Hospital in order to raise funds which were absolutely required for its maintenance and for the continuing of the good work it has been performing since it was first established. In accordance with this resolution steps were taken to organize a Fête, on the 25th December, 1888, at which it was decided to hold on the 25th and 26th December. Fortunately for the undertaking and the Hospital, Lady Des Vaux is the author of the entertainment, and through her Ladyship's exertions and hearty aid, successfully seconded by other ladies of the Colony, who have on several previous occasions given substantial help in aid of the

From the enclosed statement of account it will be seen that the net takings amount to \$5,994.61 and I have made pleasas in forwarding the receipt for \$5,118.85, the sum which has been already collected and placed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Where there were so many helpers, it is scarcely possible to thank every one individually but through the expression of thanks can be in any general, it is hoped that all who did help will not think that their exertions are any the less appreciated because not specially mentioned.

I am

Sr,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART  
Honorary Secretary  
Al Fresco Fête.

A. MacDONALD Esq., Hon. Treasurer, Alice Memorial Hospital, Finance Committee.

**THE FAMINE IN KIANGSU AND ANHU.**

The following report by the Consul at Chinkiang was laid before a recent meeting of the Famine Relief Committee at Shanghai:

*Parts of Kiangsu principally affected.*—It appears that the district most affected by the drought is that in which Chinkiang is situated. *Tzu-fu.* The district of *Kao-ch'uan* has also suffered in a high degree.

The special localities in the Eastward towards Chien-pi, T'ao-chiang, Southwards towards Pao-yuen, Tzu-shu-king, *Ting-ch'iao*, *Fu-ma-sha*, *g* Westwards *Kao-kau*. Northwards in the *Kau-ch'iao* district, in a high degree is situated.

*Measures taken for relief of sufferers.*—The gentry of the Chinese, acting with the co-operation of the Chinese authorities, have given relief during the past ten days about the places mentioned above. The Chinese Government, the North Bank of the river, and distribution has been

[illegible]

tributing further relief, is a difficult one. Funds to any considerable amount could not with safety be distributed to the Chinese, as they are not equipped with an armed force. It would therefore appear advisable to utilize as far as possible the existing machinery which on the whole seems to have worked well as far as it went. If a small force of Chinese soldiers were sent to the districts sent with a guard of soldiers to the distributing offices he might exercise supervision on the expenditure to see that the money was actually employed for the purposes for which it was originally intended. The cost of such a force, ordinarily so, being about \$3 a piece, and the supply in Chinkiang is large. In the writer's opinion a money distribution is probably the best form of relief for many reasons and therefore the writer would recommend that the distribution of money be continued until the middle of February or the beginning of March. By that time the Chinese debt will be exhausted and everything realizable will have reached the Chinese. Until the wheat harvest at the present rate the Chinese will be unable to pay their debts.

The Jesuit Mission have their members scattered over most of the worst districts, and must necessarily be entrusted with a sum of money for use in the extreme cases which may come under their notice. It would be, however, wise, upon the receipt of the distribution, to ask the missionaries to forward considerable sums about in the present state of distress is safe neither for the money itself for the persons in charge of it.

I have been to the Inland Mission, and I believe, who have their head quarters at Yang-chow on the North Bank of the river, but have not had time for a reply to arrive. I believe the distress there to be less than in this district; but I have no doubt that the Inland Mission would cheerfully give their help towards superintending distribution.

E. W. MANSFIELD,  
H.E.M.'s Acting Consul.

\* The distress at Ting-chieh is said to be frightful.

DE habeas corpus was sued out by a benevolent

swore, through an interpreter, that she was that she liked the life she was leading, and refused to return to it. "Other evidence, however, led the police justice to believe that she was not telling the truth, and he ordered her to be returned to the girl's Aid Society. Upon this the counsel for the brother-in-law stated that the clothes the girl had on belonged to the "landlady," and should be returned to her. The justice of this Court concurred, and ordered the girl to be returned to the aid society. The girl, however, refused to go, and instead ordered to the girl, she proceeded without a whip or a whipper to disrobe herself in Court, and for the opposition of the bailiff and the constables, she was ordered to be removed. The justice of this Court, on behalf of one of the parties, was evidently not satisfied with the audience to the new justice of "Phryne" to judge."

**MODERN WAR.**

The stupendous change made visible in size of armies strikes the popular mind, yet some of them are hardly realised in all its depth and breadth. The modern war is a war in which impartial science scatters with its hand, excite and appeal the imagination. It seems to be a touch of frenzy in demanding insensate war-judgment for men who are a savage war. The nature of the conflict is cruel and withal so imperative, that one is apt to expect the thing to come of itself. Long cannon and breach-loading rifles appear to have made the old-fashioned musket and pike movements wick, at the best, and they are best, are not the end, but the means to the end. As the foundation of solid discipline, and training, or rather instinctive obedience, and of the soldier's life, and of the soldier's life, it finishes; for in the shock of battle experience has shown that drill disappears, and

the sign and name of the organization, and the distinctive hat of morning, afternoon, confidence and consistency to the other whole. Surely, therefore, the trait should be of such a sort as will the most effectively and securely under the rigorously imposed by the organization. And the training must be thorough, permeating everything and always, creating a *tabula rasa*, whatever happens, will make the behavior of the individual a function of the organization should be substantiated drill—that is, a living organism for a mooshroom instrument. Nothing could more strikingly reveal the change in warfare than the contrast between the old and the new. The old was the *Gravolite*, and the armies engaged at *Wernicke*, *Gravolite*. In the one, we have rigid drill and brigades; in the other, the work is done by companies strong on; along the front of the line, the work is done by the principles of mass fighting as they are now universally understood.

Does it prevail in the British Army? Apparently not. I think we tend too much to the old "Thomson" idea of the "strong arm" of the sergeant. "It is that which leads to prepare the mind for the inspection of some General on a parade ground, but for actual war. Something different is needed. I think many of us are fond of the living organism which we sometimes call the "army," the artillery of which we are so proud, but our instruction is not thorough, or if thorough, is confined to delusive display—show drill, and so on. I think we are being offered by the Germans a new idea. I think they are right. I said, "Never mind how you get a good idea of smoke just to show where you are." I think words, substitute smartness for efficiency. I would upon it, the next great war will be fought by the "army" which will consist of the "army." The soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus and of Frederick were grounded on realities, not on parade."

show; and only the spirit which animates it that can make it successful. It is the spirit that determines the results. The conditions of the now, we have created and created; and we cannot put the course of time, and we must fold them pay the penalty.

It is the spirit that is the chance to be that is greater intelligence is required in armies, and throughout all armies, from highest to the lowest. The task of the General is more arduous; larger knowledge and greater resources are required. The General must be as well as business is wanted in corporate division commanders, and intelligent resistance in industrial officers, commissionaires, non-commissioned. The making and the making of the world, and the making of the largest army, and whether big or little, always, but is now more especially, a serious task; and all should be done that human nature can realize Wellington's proud boast, to create it, and to create it, and to create it, but that duty cannot be accomplished.

ness, fully recognising the altered conditions of war. He contrasts the old-fashioned, unbusinesslike, and unskillful methods of the ancient, with the more modern, more unselfish, and more efficient, which he himself produces as a soldier; and, by his inherent principles, he accommodates itself to the physical and moral progress of the age, and of the world. He speaks of the old, and of the new, in words that indicate the difference, and seem to have made a close approximation. At the end, however, the strain may be too far from the sense as well as others; and should the reader be disappointed, he might find some consolation in the thought, that the same in some part, relative, small but undoubted, army exists, under a great captain, and that he repeats the exploits of Alexander in Asia and Africa, of the young Bonaparte in Italy.

There is a great deal of truth in this sort of observation, and uncertainty as to the play of rival tactics in future battles. Does the magazine rifle and long-range gun, the life of cavalry still remain, and well-led, it will be a great advantage to the infantry, and the elements. War is infinitely varied.

[illegible]

post duty, and the gathering of information  
will preserve cavalry, of course, but the prob-  
lem for the training of a cavalry is how to rescue  
might and terror of the mounted soldier,  
make him once more dreadful and dreaded un-  
der the hard conditions of modern war.—*Spectator*

---

## THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

---

The following telegrams are from Australia  
papers brought on by the steamer *Avic* :

ITALY AND FRANCE. LONDON, 11th January.

General Count Manaboa, Italian Ambassador  
at Paris, has officially contradicted the report  
that Italy had threatened to blockade Tientsin.  
France enforced the decree regarding the  
employment of Italian teachers.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR. LONDON, 11th January.

The parleyings between the Tibetans and

British at Gnatsof for a settlement of the  
Sikhistan. The British are at a disadvantage. The  
Tibans insist that their sovereignty in Sikhism  
must be admitted.

**THE LAND ROOM IN MELBOURNE.**  
LONDON, 12th January.  
In a letter published in the *Statist*, a cor-  
respondent writes from Melbourne that the  
Melbourne Land Room, and across members  
Parliament of utilising their knowledge  
State secrets to enrich themselves.

**THE REPORTED ROYAL BETROTHAL.**  
LONDON, 12th January.  
The truth of the report that Prince Alex-  
ander, fourth daughter of the late Princess Alice,  
to have been betrothed at Easter to the Czar  
of Russia has been denied.

**LORD CHARLES BERKEFORD AND THE BRITISH  
NAVY.**  
LONDON, 12th January.  
Lord Charles Berkeford intends to move  
the House of Commons a resolution to the effect  
that the British Navy is in a state of

the coast and trade of the United Kingdom and to be sufficiently powerful to ensure the

at so- safety of the British colonies against any  
the two European Powers combined

**FRUSTRATION OF A GURERILLA PLOT.**  
LONDON, 12th January.  
The Spanish Government have frustrated a Gurilla plot laid by a Gurilla band, who intended effect a landing on the Spanish coast.

**THRIFTY ALLIANCE.**  
LONDON, 12th January.  
It is reported that the Earl of Dufferin, late Viceroy of India, is concluding a financial alliance between England and the Sultan of the Sultanate of Morocco.

**SIR MORRIS CARLSON'S DEATH.**  
LONDON, 12th January.  
The council of the Royal College of Surgeons have censured Sir Morris Mackenzie for publishing his book on "The Illness of Frederick the Great," which contained charges against his colleagues.

**ATTENTION UPON THE LIFE OF AN ARCHBISHOP.**  
LONDON, 13th January.

An intensely bitter party feeling has been imported into the election to the French Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine (Paris), for which General Boulanger and Jacques Chastellain are the two principal candidates. Both parties are spending thousands of money over the election.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IS AMOUNTING TO 100,000 VOTERS.

The Electoral College, composed of 100,000 men, has finally elected Mr. Harrison and Mr. Harrison as President and Vice-President respectively.

THE DEPORTED 150,000

Archbishop Croker of Civita, in appeal of soldiers being sent to assist the police of the city in evicting tenants for non-payment of

THE WHITECHapel MURDERERS.

LONDON, 15th January.

It is reported that the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders has been traced to and captured there.

THE EUGENICAL DIVORCE CASES.

LONDON, 15th January.

The rule nisi obtained by Mrs. Dixon in her suit for a divorce from her husband, John Dixon, on the ground of his insanity, has been granted. Bona fide, the actor, has been made absolute.

THE PARNELL "PIKE" COMMISSION.

LONDON, 15th January.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, and counsel for the *Times* and *Standard*, have been heard in the House of Commons, and evidence now being taken before the Parnell Commission as to the cause and effect of the rebellion in Ireland, in connection with the National League. He will probably be heard again to-day with the question of the authenticity of the well known letters next week.

Mr. George Berdick, Warden of the

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., for Cork, said that he had been asked by the Commission before the Commission for comparing the Davitt to the Whitechapel murderer, had exonerated.

"Mr. O'Brien," said Mr. Jephson, "and who was arrested for the publication of an article in that journal severely reflecting on the Parnell Committee, appeared before the Commission today. He claimed his right to be heard, and I am glad to say that he has claimed any intention to incite." Judah has been reserved.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission, named James, who was a member of the jury which tried the case, and he swore that he and another man murdered a graver named Hamilton by order of the local President paid them money, was obtained from the central league in London, and the British Government, which was accepted by the Commission.

THE GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

[illegible]

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 15th JANUARY, 1900.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, MR. STURGEON, said that the Government had no objection to the proposed amendment, but that it was not allowed to pursue an independent policy with regard to Germany.

MR. STEINCOCK, the present proprietor of *James's Gazette*, declares that Germany had held the paper in the French hands.

THE REVENUE INCOME TAX BILL.

LONDON, 16th JANUARY.

THE Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has, by a large majority, rejected the proposed Income Tax Bill.

PROFESSOR TENDALL AND MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, 16th JANUARY.

Professor Tendall writes to the effect that he is not in a position to discuss the reckless conduct of Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the Boer War.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, MR. STURGEON, said that the Government had no objection to the proposed amendment, but that it was not allowed to pursue an independent policy with regard to Germany.

MR. STEINCOCK, the present proprietor of *James's Gazette*, declares that Germany had held the paper in the French hands.

THE REVENUE INCOME TAX BILL.

LONDON, 15th JANUARY.

TWO hundred German soldiers, who had been bound for Obok, in the Gulf of Aden, were carried at Suakin, on board an Austrian steamer.

They were closely followed by at least a hundred Russian soldiers, who were on the watch for any movements.

LONDON, 15th January.—The Governor of Obok, in the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered not to permit the landing of the 200 Cosacks who arrived there in an Austrian steamer.

16th January.—It is stated that the Cosacks wish to form a Russian colony at Suqura Bay.

THE SAFETY OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, 15th January.—The "Chronicle" states that Her Majesty's Government are aware that Stanley is safe, and that it would be impolitic at the present juncture to disclose his whereabouts.

LONDON, 16th January.—A letter addressed by Mr. Stanley to a British chief, has been received in Brussels confirming the report of his escape on the 14th inst. to the M. FLAQUEET CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

LONDON, 15th JANUARY.—A scene occurred in the lobby of the Palace of Westminster, on the 15th inst., when the Hon. Boulenger, Deputy, accused Mr. Floquet of having made use of secret services money to defame General Boulenger in his candidature for the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Floquet retorted by declaring Mr. Boulenger's statements to be infamous calumny. Mr. Laur challenged Mr. Floquet to a duel, which the former insisted on in order to prove the truth of his charges. Mr. Floquet, however, refusing to take up the challenge, Mr. Laur declared that he would do so.

The Boulengists have declared Mr. Floquet a coward for declining to accept the challenge and a dead throw out by Mr. Laur, in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies.

— THE PANAMA CANAL SCHEME.

LONDON, 12th JANUARY.—In replying to a deputation which waited upon him in the interests of the Panama Canal company, Mr. Floquet stated that the Hon. Lord Lansdowne had expressed his opinion that the scheme was not worth the trouble of carrying out.

verment towards the fairhorne of the Panama Canal works. At the same time, however, was intended to accord the scheme under moral support.

LONDON, 14th JAN.

The Panama Canal Company has been shown to the extent of 60,000,000 francs. The Senate of the Central American republics of Central America are protesting against the construction of the Panama Canal, infringing national rights.

LONDON, 15th JAN.

Several American vessels have been dispatched to Panama. Trouble is feared in connection with the works for the completion of the Canal.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SAMOA.

LONDON, 12th JAN.

Mr. Sewell, United States Consul at Samoa has been examined at a secret sitting of the Foreign Relations Committee at Washington.

Germany the entire control of the Sam group, the Powers must take decided action.







## INTIMATIONS.

JURY LIST, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1882, I have this day caused to be printed in the Court House, a List of all Men not qualified by me to be liable to serve as Jurors.

The said List will remain posted for the term of one fortnight, in order that any Person may, on the case shall be, apply by notice in writing to me requiring that his name, or the names of some other Person or Persons may be respectively either added to, or struck off the said List, upon cases duly assigned in such notice.

ALFRED G. WISE,

Acting Registrar.

Registry Supreme Court, 14th February, 1889.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC

COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £100,000.

DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF

\$10 EACH.

OF WHICH 15,000 SHARES ARE OFFERED TO

THE PUBLIC.

(The remaining 5,000 Shares have been taken

up on the same terms as the Shares now

offered to the Public.)

PAYMENT TO BE AS FOLLOWS:—

ON APPLICATION, £1.

ON ALLOTMENT, £1.

The Balance at call (on One Month's notice

being given) as required to meet drafts for

purchase of Plant and otherwise for the

purposes and the extension of the business

of the Company.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a

deposit of \$1 per share, must be sent to the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION on or before the 12th day of

February, 1889.

For Prospectus and for Forms of Application

for shares apply to the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

Dated the 25th day of January, 1889.

203

YEE SUNG &amp; CO.

COAL MERCHANTS,

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. K'WONG SUNG &amp; Co.,

No. 68 PRAYA.

162

FOR SALE.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSES

situated on the Queen's Road East. They

are solidly built of Red Bricks, the Two Upper

Floors are well finished, airy, European

Quarters and have water laid on; and the

Ground Floors are large Shops.

For Particulars apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Architect.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1889.

1207

PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC

ARTIST of 25 years' practice, with

thorough knowledge of all Photographic

Processes, seeks a PARTNER with Capital.

Address,

A. B. O.

Care of this Office.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1889.

251

NEW TALES.

THE success which attended the publication

in the columns of the

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

of Original Tales by WALTER BESANT and

WILKIE COLLINS having been much increased

by the production of "Colonel Quaritch

V.O.," by RUDY HADGARD, we were induced

to commence with the New Year another

volume.

The First Story by Mrs. Macquoid being

now completed, it will be followed by an original

Novel by

S. BARKING GOLD,

author of "MAMMA," "JOHN HERRING," &amp;c.,

which will consist of about Twenty-six instal-

ments. This writer holds the first rank among

living novelists, and his works are so well

known that no recommendation is required for

THE PENNYQUICKS,

which is commenced in To-day's issue of the

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

2319

PUBLIC APOLOGY.

I, the undersigned YAMAMAKA NAOSHICHI,

CHI, Copper Merchant, Andoishidori,

Nichimon, Osaka, Japan, make the following

declaration by way of an apology.

The mark (see) has been duly registered

in the trade mark office of the agricultural and

commercial department of Japanese Govern-

ment in Tokyo, Japan, as the TRADE MARK

of Mr. K. SUMIKAWA, a Copper Merchant of

Osaka, Japan, and has been used by him as such

by stamping it on his title copper. With full

knowledge of the above fact I have fraudulently

used and stamped his trade mark on copper

other and inferior than his and sold it together

with his genuine title copper to be exported to

different parts of the world; for this infringement

of the trade mark regulation I was indicted

and used by him in the Court of Japan, but

before the judgment was given I was confused

by the everything of the office and earnestly

asked him to make compromise of the offence

and release his claim; my request was kindly

consented by him, so that I thought I was

my duty to make an apology to him and to the

public in general to whom I have done so much

ing; accordingly I do hereby of my free will

and accord insert this public apology at my ex-

pense in the newspapers of all those places where

there is a market for his title copper for a period

of seven days.

YAMAMAKA NAOSHICHI.

The Copper Merchant above named having

fraudulently used the TRADE MARK of Mr. K.

SUMIKAWA, a Copper Merchant of Osaka, Japan,

and having been tried in the judicial

Courts of Japan for this dishonesty, we, the

undersigned Copper Merchants in regard of our

friendship to the above named YAMAMAKA

NAOSHICHI, have humbly begged Mr. SUMIKAWA

of his kind consent to insert this Apology to the

public.

For the Committee of the said Copper Mer-

chants,

M. KONDO.

Japan, December, 1888.

226

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are

respectfully informed that if upon their

arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's

Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if

sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya

Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found

necessary, communication with the Undersigned

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken

to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. LILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1888.

129

FOR SALE.

JULES MUM &amp; CO.

CHAMPAGNE, Qs. 2nd &amp; 3rd.

D'VES FRÈRES &amp; DE GERMON &amp; Co's

BORDEAUX CLARETS.

WHITE WINES.

CHAU, LEONVILLE, at 225 per 1 doz.

CHAU, MARGAUX, at 225

BATEMAN'S RARE RICE,

(Celebrated 7 years' old WHISKY,

at \$8.25 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1888.

27

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

GOOD ROOMY and DRY GODOWNS

with Water frontage at Wanchoi.

Rent moderate.

Apply to

LINDSEAD &amp; DAVIS.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1889.

216

FURNISHED HOUSE from 1st of

MAY.

A PORTION of a "BEACONFIELD ARCADE,"

"BRIDGEVIEW POINT," Immediate Possession.

"BINDER VILLA," PORCELIEN.

GODOWNS at BOWINGTON.

Apply to

SHARP &amp; Co.,

BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1889.

132

TO LET.

BUNGALOW in GARDEN Lots Nos

35/53, Kowloon.

Apply to

D. MUSSO &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1889.

259

TO LET.

BUNGALOW in GARDEN at Kow-

loon with LAWN TENNIS attached,

situated on the Dock Bay.

Apply to

F. V. RIBEIRO.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1889.

1288

TO LET.

ENTRANCE, 1st MARCH NEXT.

N. O. 3, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central.

1239

TO LET.

WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

NOS. 1, 2 &amp; 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central.

1239

TO LET.

HONGKONG WHARF &amp; GODOWNS.

Goods required for STORAGE at Moderate

Rates in First-class Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on

favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to

MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887.

1246

TO LET.

FROM the 1st February next, OFFICES

at present in the occupation of the Com-

pany of ESCOFFIER &amp; PARIS.

Apply to

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1888.

140

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLONIAL CHAMBERS."

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1888.

131

TO LET.

2 or 4 ROOMS with COOKHOUSE at

"BAXTER HOUSE" East, No. 1,

Hospital Road.

Apply to

J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1889.

1192

TO LET, FURNISHED.

AT THE PEAK, "DUNFORD."

Apply to

J. Y. V. VERNON.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1888.

135

TO LET.

THE HOUSE NO. 3, REMOND'S TERRACE.

Apply to

REMOND &amp; Co.

No. 6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889.

1173

TO LET.

"SUNNYSIDE," No. 7, Bonham Road.

Apply to

LINDSEAD &amp; DAVIS.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888.

136

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

"LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by

Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Apply to

H. N. MODY,

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1888.

141

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Poko-

fulum Road.

Apply to

FROM 1st MARCH, 1889.

HOUSE No. 1, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, now in

the occupation of Dr. C. GREENACRE.

From 1st JUNE, 1889.

HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS" East

Peak.

Apply to

BELILIOS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1889.

1247

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMEDE."

Captain Bigley, will be despatched as above

TO-DAY, the 6th inst., at TEN P.M.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed

Overland, can, on application to the undersigned,

have their Tickets endorsed for surrender

Alights in order to take the Compagnie

Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express

Boats) and thence to Paris or London.

Alights is 24 hours steam from Marseilles and

thence to London occupies about the same time.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1889.

1249

STEAM TO MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"NANZING."

Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above

TO-DAY, the 6th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1889.

1268

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEKING."

Captain G. Heusermann, will be despatched for the

above Port TO-DAY, the 6



HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1889.

was announced the other day by certain vernacular papers in Japan that a treaty of friendship and commerce had been concluded with a Western Power by Japan on terms of absolute equality. Considerable importance was attached to the statement, and it seemed to presage an overthrow of the conservative policy that has hitherto been

The scheme of raising a Naval Volunteer Corps to assist in the defence of the colony, published in Saturday's *Gazette*, will no doubt command the approval of the public so far as the general idea goes, but whether it will be found possible to secure a sufficient number of members to constitute a corps that would be of practical use remains to be seen. The Colonial Secretary's notice states that the object of keeping up a supply of properly equipped "guard" boats to assist in the defence of the colony, and of raising a Volunteer Corps to man them, is receiving the attention of the Government. It is contended that if this corps consisted of forty fifty members, these would probably be sufficient to act as a nucleus. On the emer-

On the 1st inst. the Military had another field day, the practice taking the form of an attack on the Maguain and Waulatig Gaps. An enemy's foot was supposed to be in the vicinity of Hong Kong, while the English fleet being away, the Germans were thrown upon their own resources and could not expect any assistance from the Navy. Two Companies of the 58th Regiment under the command of Capt. Cullinson and two guns under the command of Captain Sanford represented the defending force, who were to defend Maguain and Waulatig Gaps against an attack from the north. Six Companies of the 1st Regiment under the command of Major Chatter, assisted by Captain Blokkburg and Captain Paterson with two guns under the command of Lieutenant Anderson represented the attacking force, which was to land at Aberdeen and endeavour to gain possession of the points already mentioned. Before the defenders could receive any reinforcements from below.

At three o'clock the attacking force began to move out from Aberdeen. A small party were first sent away to the right under Lieut. Thorne, with orders to make as much demonstration as possible with a view of diverting attention from the movements of the main body, who were advancing up the Waulatig Gap Road. Having pushed forward well under cover for some distance the whole were halted, and Major Chatter then sent his guns, supported by two Companies of Infantry, to take up a position on a hill on the left, covering the road and the ground between the two gaps, the main body not being allowed to advance until the guns opened fire. The attacking force then moved forward.

had not opportunities of shooting. He himself, taken no part in the competition, but he was very anxious to see the personal object to serve in supporting the idea, but he was certainly astonished when he saw the programme the quotas of so many men Army and Police Force, and he understood now the purpose of the Association was to be crowded out and unable to compete, and he also pointed out that to all intents and purposes the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and the members of the Police Force were precluded from competing by the Association was intended for amateurs. It was pointed out to be good shots they had special training for it and special prizes, and he thought there was the same objection to admitting them as to admit professional sportsmen to athletic sports. He hoped in the interests of the Association the resolution would be carried, and he hoped that in the future when it might operate in these affairs would understand it did not mean that they were not to be associated with them at any time. He thought it also reminded the members that at all the prize meetings there had been special competitions for the Army and Police and there was no objection to prevent those competitions being continued.

Mr. CROSS said Mr. Francis had just said the motion was brought forward in the interests of the Association. What were the specific objects of the Association?

THE CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Cross if he wished to propose an amendment.

Mr. CROSS said he simply wished to know what object was to be gained by the exclusion of professional sportsmen.

THE CHAIRMAN thought Mr. Francis had put it very clearly, that the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and the policemen were to all intents and purposes professional sportsmen, and it was hardly fair to allow professional sportsmen to compete.

Mr. CROSS proposed as an amendment to the

Mr. FRANCIS, speaking to the amendment that the object of the Association was to encourage rifle shooting among civilians, and that question was, would the presence of the Association at the meeting be a hindrance to the object? He said that was the question the meeting to decide. It was not a question of general or good fellowship.

Mr. WOODCOCK said Mr. Francis had just shot a good reason why the resolution should be that the object Mr. Francis said the Association was the benefit of the civilians. When the Association was formed, he believed, the question of the military and civilians all joining was not below a certain rank be excluded. The answer was that the funds coming in from the civilians would not support the Association. The military and police were therefore allowed to join, and had to go to the limit of what they could to his present position. With reference to Hooper's figures in the prizes and their motive power, he thought the military and police would be able to get the prizes. He said that as to the fairness of the competition between the military and civilians in the all comers' competition last year, the first prize was won by Officer Churchill, who being a civilian, was not eligible for all staff prizes; the membership; the second prize was won by Teyford; and for the third he thought it was a tie. That showed that although they were not eligible for all staff prizes, they were fourth as regards shooting in the all comers. As to the fairness of the prize in the Association, the military could not take all the prizes in all comers' competition. He certainly thought it was unfair that the military should be allowed to shoot on Saturday afternoons, and upon competitions on Saturday afternoons, the same would apply to the Volunteers, but he could be met by adopting Mr. Robinson's suggestion, and one who had practised at shooting on the same grounds as the military. On grounds he had stated he opposed the exclusion of the military and police.

Mr. WOODCOCK said he was in favour of the military and police being allowed to shoot, were now four or five ranges over at Kew, and he thought the Association range should be reserved for civilians only. As regarded prizes, he thought it was unfair, in the programme of the prize ranges every year, the community was always provided for.

Mr. LEGG said the police had a range, the military had a range, and the Association nominally a range, but it was not their own range, and he thought it was unfair to the military, though perhaps more to the navy, and it would be unpolitic on grounds of self-interest to exclude the members of the Association.

The amendment proposed by Mr. LEGG, that the military and police be admitted to membership in the Association on equal terms, but that at all meetings it be obligatory for the military and police ex-

[illegible]

This match was played on the ground at Causway Bay on the 4th inst., and resulted in a decisive victory for the Bachelors.

This match was played on the ground at Causeway Bay on the 4th inst., and resulted in a decisive victory for the Regiment.

me. Club had not their strongest team in the



[illegible]

# MINING IN THE MALAY PENINSULA

Sir,—It will no doubt be of some interest to your readers to hear of the result of my recent

I arrived at Singapore on the 14th December last, and after making certain private necessary

lasting for over four months in this season. I had therefore to make for the Punjab, concea-

hang via this route was a very trying one during December and January. However, by this

During the last two years and will continue to make an upward tendency when the mineral resources are

distance of about 18 miles from Kuala Lumpur. There is a good bullock track throughout. The country all round is wild timber in abundance.

Mr. Muir, the superintendent of the Rawang Tin Mining Company, and his able assistant.

method. They have no smelting works on the spot, but the crude tin when taken from the

method is a saving one, as nothing is lost by any carelessness or indifference on the part of the Chinese coolies. I suggested to Mr. Muir that

ing as alluvial tin was obtained, but remarked

EXPENDITURE.		
Salary of Chaplain	\$1,000.00	
Salary paid by Missions to Seamen		
Society, London	\$10 = 251.74	
		\$1,338.25
Allowance to Chaplain for leave, from January to October (inclusive) at \$50 a month		500.00
Hire of steam launch for the Sundays of the year, at \$30 a month		360.00
Postage		312.00
Repairs of Chaplain's gig		18.85
Printing 200 copies of last year's report and balance carried forward		17.00
		154.00
		<b>\$2,749.11</b>

J. S. BURNOP, Bishop, Treasurer.

### THE DISTRESS IN CHINA.

A meeting of the North-China Famine Relief Committee was held on Monday, the 26th Jan., at the Rooms of the British Consulate, when Sir Robert was invited to become a member of the Committee. He accepted the invitation, and attended the meeting. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that a public notice in some of the London newspapers had stated that the circumstances warranted the opening of a Mansion House Fund. It was unanimously decided that the extreme distress now existing over a very large part of the North-China, and the resulting loss of life, warranted the opening of a Mansion House Fund in England, and the raising of the largest possible sum for the succour of the distressed districts of China, and a telegram to London was agreed upon expressing this plainly. A quantity of evidence was brought under the consideration of the Committee by several of its members, and many important facts were stated. Mr. Munro, who stated that the present famine was already greater, and more widespread than the famine known as the "Great Famine" of two years ago, was authorized to be signed by Sir Robert to be forwarded to Mr. Munro to forward at once to London.

Since the Committee meeting, letters have been received by the Chairman, Mr. H. W. Wilson, M.P., from the Hon. Mr. Munro, enclosing a report. The Committee has now authorized the sum of £15,000 being sent to Mr. Munro by telegraph for distribution of food. Other claims have been made on the Committee, but the sum is utterly insufficient to meet one of them.

The N. C. Daily News says:—"It is to be hoped that we shall soon receive from General Messey reliable reports as to the real condition of Kiangsu. It was stated that the Nanking Government had urged its subordinates to get foreigners to assist in relieving the distress in the province of Kiangsu, and that the Acting Director-General of Grain Transport reporting to the Throne—as will have been seen in the extracts from the *Peking Gazette* which we published on Saturday—had in the meantime been told that the farmers who have been worsted, in acknowledgment of which he asks to be allowed to offer fifteen sticks of tobacco to the Emperor at the customary temples." A correspondent writes to the *Review* from Canton:—"I have almost daily in my paper reports of steamers having passed Chinkiang to load rice at Wuhu Canton. We have not had any public notice of any dearth of food in Kiangsu yet, rice is exported from Wuhu to Canton in great quantities, and this is compatible with the reported famine in the provinces bordering on the Yangtze. One of our friends writes to me from Canton, and tells me that it is so scarce in Honan and Anhui, and that the rice is not to be had for any price. I do not put forward this thought as an idea of affecting collections for the famine fund, but it might help them if any one could inform us why the rice does not seek a market in the Yangtze Province. It is not out of the way for foreigners to enquire whether the extraordinary drain upon provincial treasuries on the Opium Loken has been selected by the Imperial Customs for the relief of the Chinese famine. I am sorry to say that has not come to do with the cry of want among the people sent up by the Provincial Authorities. It is not at all exaggerated with a view to escape from the rice famine, and I am sure that the Government is perfectly disposed, who I dare say would be glad to know the real facts of the case."